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SEVERE STRESS MIMIC HEART DISEASE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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INTRODUCTION

- The COVID-19 pandemic resulting in economic recession has negatively affected many people's mental health due to isolation, burnout, or financial crisis resulting in job loss linked to poor mental health outcomes (Panchal et al., 2021).
- 2. This case described a young working adult man who suffered from severe stress during pandemic COVID-19 presented with heart disease symptoms. He was referred to a cardiologist, and all investigations related to cardiovascular disease were normal. He came back with worsening symptoms. Depression Anxiety Stress Scales 21-item (DASS-21) (Lovibond et al., 1995) revealed a very high score for stress and
- Stress management counselling includes detecting the underlying stress, mainly contributed by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, behavioural skills and spiritual changes, stress coping twelve-week follow-up empowerment. Α reassessment of stress level has shown a significant improvement in DASS score.

CASE REPORT

A 44-year-old gentleman presented with intermittent chest tightness, left upper arm discomfort, and difficulty breathing for one day. He denied any chest pain, sweating, or syncope attack. He also experienced easy fatigue, intermittent palpitation, and left upper limb cramps that disturbed his sleep for the past year at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. As the patient was obese, hypertensive, had high cholesterol diagnosed five years ago, and had a family history of cardiovascular disease (both his parent), he was referred to the cardiology clinic to investigate unstable angina. He was discharged from the cardio clinic after all investigations were normal.

The history raised suspicion of underlying stress, and he screened for stress and anxiety using the DASS-21 questionnaire showed mild depression and severe anxiety and stress scores.

Table-1: Investigations Result

INVESTIGATIONS	RESULTS
ECG	No abnormality detected
Cardiac Enzymes	Normal range
Cardiac stress test	No ischemic changes
Echocardiography	Normal cardiac function
Blood Investigations	TFT/RFT/LFT/FBS — Normal FLP — Within the target
DASS-21 SCORE	Mild depression
	Severe stress
_	Severe anxiety

He has been severely affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic with mixed feelings of fear, anxiety and intense stress, moreover an increased workload at his workplace, thus worsening the somatic symptoms.

Management:

He participated in four sessions of stress management counselling. The 1st one-hour session instilled positive thinking and behavioural changes caused by the underlying stress, counselled stress coping skills and spiritual empowerment.

Reassessment at twelve-week followed up showed significant improvement of stress and anxiety scores. Table-2: Stress Management

STRESS	MANAGEMENT

Behaviour al Changes	Positive thinking: Identify the stressor which creates the most stress and develops a positive response (American Psychological Association. 2018). To take responsibilities steadily, discuss with the superior and colleague for assistance, and look at the additional responsibilities to help others. This practice of giving help to others may also reduce his anxiety (Nelson, S. K., et al., 2016). Encouraged to be assertive, get organized, and divert to a healthy lifestyle such as balanced daily diet, exercise suited to his daily schedule, good sleep pattern, and leisure.
Stress	Deep Breathing Method - diaphragmatic breathing

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pping	(Relaxation Technique 2020) & Progressive Relaxation
tills	Method (Gaylord, C., et all. 1989)

Spiritual Islamic Integrated Meditation (Anchor, M. et al. 2015). **Empower** Five times per day for 5 to 10 minutes, sit in a relaxed position, eyes closed, and repeat a word (zikir) with each breath. Recite or listen to Qur'anic verses blend with controlled breathing. Remembrance of Allah.

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Identifying mental health illness poses a dilemma as it is not easy to discriminate symptoms of cardiovascular disease from psychiatric diseases like anxiety and severe stress. Stress can influence the course of many medical and psychological conditions such as high blood pressure, irritable bowel, depression, and anxiety (MedicineNet. 2021).

The patient's medical problems seem to have worsened due to the escalating somatic symptoms due to severe underlying stress impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, it affected his quality of life and led to social dysfunction.

The stress management method was counselled by integrating behavioural changes, stress coping skills, and spiritual empowerment. This holistic method has undoubtedly facilitated the patient dealing with negative stress at the workplace and current life challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusion:

Consultation skills in primary care are vital to achieving a timely mental health diagnosis.

Early intervention of extreme stress is essential to prevent psychiatric disorders by integrating behavioural changes, stress coping skills, and spiritual empowerment.

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